

# Civil War - Day 6

Entrance task: Relax, it's Monday

Today: Lincoln's leadership in the Civil War

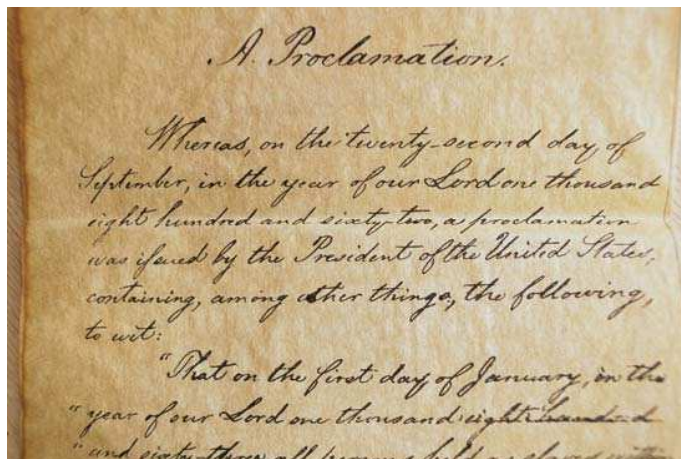
Homework - Ch. 11-3

## The EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

**CW p. 14**

In 1863, Lincoln freed all slaves in those areas still in **REBELLION** against the Union. The Proclamation had largely a symbolic value. The Union could not enforce it, because it freed slaves only in areas under **CONFEDERATE** control. (Although African-Americans had fought for the Union since the start of the war, after the Proclamation, their numbers in the Union military swelled. In all, more than 185,000 enlisted. The 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment was the 1<sup>st</sup> African American unit in the North and demonstrated great bravery.) The Proclamation drew both criticism and praise. Some attacked it for freeing slaves only where the government could **NOT ACT**, while permitting slavery where it **could** act. On the other hand, the Proclamation **REMOVED** the chances of European aid to the South. Most of all, it added a new humanitarian objective to the war.

CW p.  
18-20



<http://student.britannica.com/eb/art/print?id=86992&articleTypeld=0>

## Civil War days 6-end.notebook



<http://z.about.com/d/afroamhistory/1/0/6/P/54massinfantry3.jpg>



<http://www.oberlin.edu/history/GJK/H263S06/54th.jpg>



<http://www.nga.gov/feature/shaw/img-n/s303n.jpg>



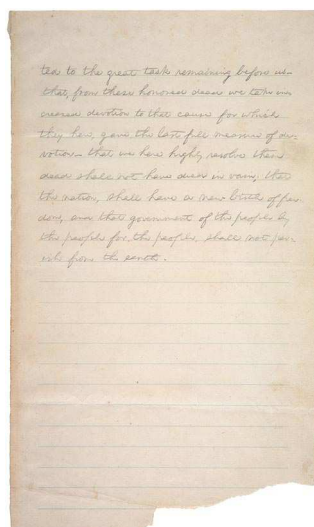
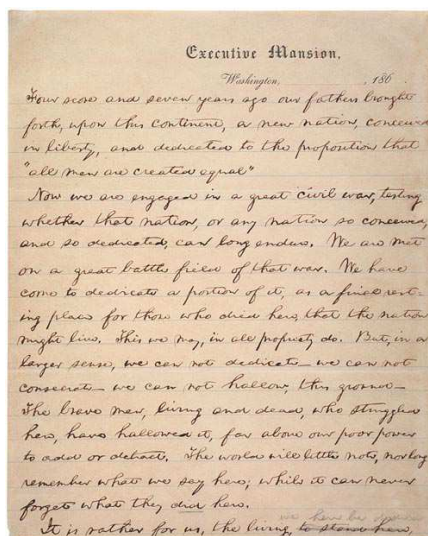
The soldiers of the 54th Regiment paved the way for other African regiments, such as this one.

Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress, American Memories Collection  
<http://www.greatdreams.com/war/infantry54.jpg>

### The GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

CW p. 14

In November 1863, Lincoln dedicated the Union military cemetery at Gettysburg, just a few months after the battle there. His short speech summarized the GOALS OF THE WAR. The Battle of Gettysburg was the last time that the South attempted to invade the North. From then on, Lee fought a DEFENSIVE war. The war ended in VA with LEE'S surrender to GRANT at APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE in Virginia.



<http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?doc=36#>

## Civil War days 6-end.notebook

The Battle of Gettysburg was costly on a scale that is hard to imagine today. Almost as many soldiers died in combat at the Battle of Gettysburg than during the entire Vietnam Conflict. Almost as many Soldiers were killed, wounded or declared missing from the Battle of Gettysburg than during the entire Vietnam Conflict. A soldier in the civil war had about a 1 in 4 chance surviving. Below are some comparisons to other conflicts and events in American History.

**Information About Soldiers**

Conflict	Number Serving	Total Deaths	Battle Deaths	Other Deaths	Wounded
Revolutionary War	N/A	4,435	4,435		6,188
War of 1812	286,730	2,260	2,260		4,505
Mexican War	708,718	13,283	1,733	11,550	4,152
Civil War		624,511		514,411	475,881
Confederate Army		260,000	94,000	166,000	194,000
Union Army	2,213,363	364,511	140,414	224,097	281,881
Battle of Gettysburg	157,289	51,112			
Confederate Army	75,000	28,063			
Union Army	82,289	23,049			
Spanish-American War	306,760	2,446	385	2,061	1,662
World War I	4,734,991	116,516	53,402	63,114	204,002
World War II	16,112,566	405,399	291,557	113,842	671,846
Korean War	5,720,000	36,574	33,747	2,833	103,284
Vietnam Conflict	8,744,000	58,209	47,424	10,785	153,303
Persian gulf War	2,225,000	382	147	235	467
September 11, 2001	N/A	2,992			6,379



A dead Confederate soldier in Devil's Den, Gettysburg. Photograph entitled 'The Home of a Rebel Sharpshooter, Gettysburg', from 'Gardner's Photographic Sketchbook of the Civil War' Volume I, plate 41 - pub. 1866. (Alexander Gardner/Getty Images)

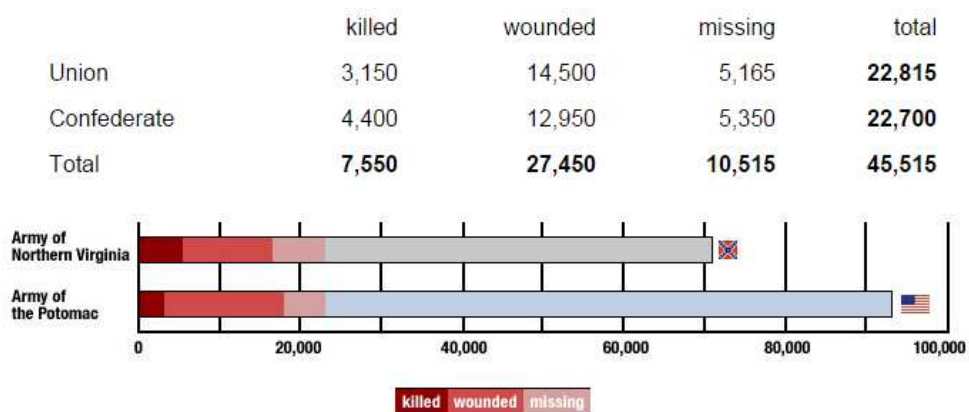


A view of soldiers' corpses lying on the battlefield after the Battle of Gettysburg, which took place from July 1 to July 3, 1863, Pennsylvania. (Timothy H. O'Sullivan/George Eastman House/Getty Images)

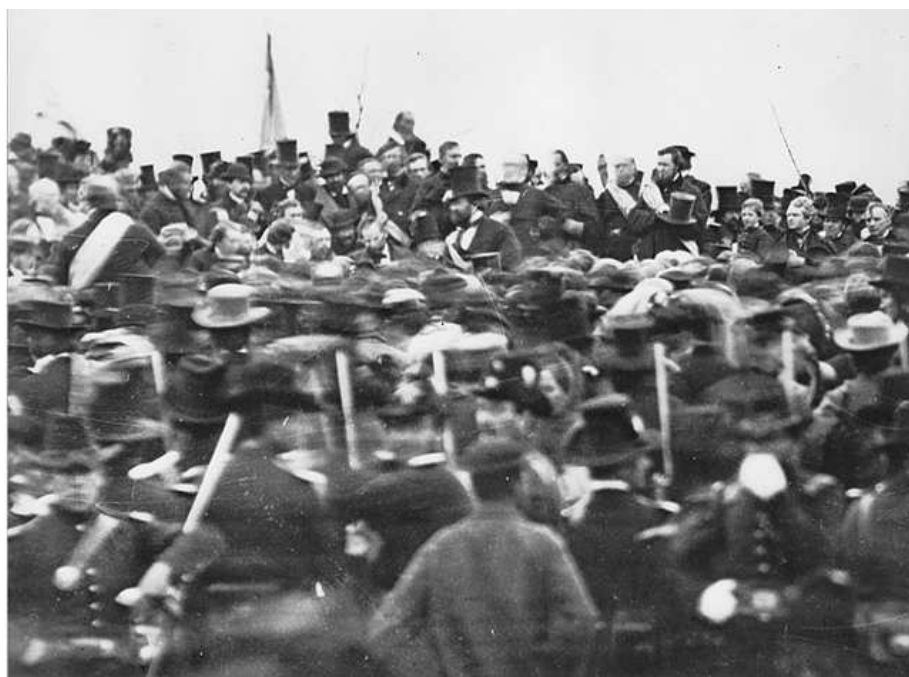
## Civil War days 6-end.notebook

70,000 Confederates vs 93,000 Union forces

45,000 - 51,000 casualties



4 minute clip



US President Abraham Lincoln arrives at Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, to deliver the Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863. To Lincoln's right is his bodyguard, Ward Hill Lamon. (Library of Congress/Getty Images)

## Civil War days 6-end.notebook

*"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."*



## Homework - Ch. 11-3



# Civil War - Day 7

Entrance task: Gen. Sherman is credited with saying, "war is hell." What do you know about the Civil War that supports his contention?

Today: Major battles and turning points

Homework - None

## Military Strategy

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The SOUTHERN war strategy was to attack the NORTHERN army repeatedly, inflicting casualties and wearing it down until it lost the will to fight. The Confederacy hoped to gain aid and diplomatic recognition from FRANCE and BRITAIN, two nations that relied on southern COTTON. Neither strategy was successful.

The NORTH relied on its superior resources and technology to implement the ANACONDA Plan. To that end, the South was cut off from the west, their ports were blockaded and, in effect, they were "strangled" into defeat. By blockading their southern ports, the Confederacy was prevented from importing FOOD and MILITARY supplies. In 1863, General GRANT led the victorious NORTHERN forces at VICKSBURG, giving the North control of the Mississippi and dividing the South. In 1864, Lincoln appointed Grant to head the Union forces. As the new commander, Grant's strategy was to destroy not only the Confederate army but also all southern resources that supported the war effort.

4 min. video clip  
Epi 5-56:20



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7c/American\\_Civil\\_War\\_Battles\\_by\\_Theater\\_Year.png/535px-American\\_Civil\\_War\\_Battles\\_by\\_Theater\\_Year.png](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7c/American_Civil_War_Battles_by_Theater_Year.png/535px-American_Civil_War_Battles_by_Theater_Year.png)



[http://strangemaps.files.wordpress.com/2007/07/anaconda\\_plan.jpg](http://strangemaps.files.wordpress.com/2007/07/anaconda_plan.jpg)

### Human Cost

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War demands men – lots of men. Northern armies were at first manned solely by volunteers, with each state assigned a quota based on population. But in 1863, after VOLUNTEERS had slacked off, Congress passed a federal conscription law (draft) for the 1<sup>st</sup> time on a nationwide scale. However, this was grossly unfair to the POOR. Rich boys could hire SUBSTITUTES to go in their places or buy an exemption for \$300. The complaint was “\$300 or your life.” The draft was particularly hated in Democratic NEW YORK CITY where riots broke out in 1863, touching off widespread burning and pillaging. MARTIAL LAW was imposed to put down the revolt.

In terms of human lives, the Civil War was the bloodiest war the U.S. had had. Some 600,000 Americans lost their lives as new military technologies and old diseases struck down soldiers and civilians. The worst single day of the war occurred in 1862 at the Battle of ANTIETAM in MD. where Southern commander General LEE attempted to invade Maryland. Some 5,000 people died and more than 17,000 were wounded. In 1863, the 3-day battle of GETTYSBURG in PA was the most costly battle of the war, leaving more than 50,000 dead and wounded on both sides.

- Military control
- Curfews
- Limit other freedoms



Hiring subs  
Ep. 5 1:01:10  
Conscription clip  
Ep. 5 59:54  
Video clip-  
Episode 5 -11:00

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Civil War days 6-end.notebook

On the Home Front

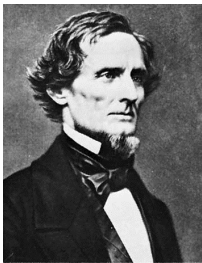
In the NORTH, production in factories and on farms increased during the Civil War. Women and African-Americans took more factory jobs to replace the white men who had gone to war. Women also ran the farms and raised money to help the wounded soldiers. On both sides, women served as NURSES, even in field hospitals. However, medicine was seen as a male profession, and even CLARA BARTON, founder of the Red Cross, met resistance.

The South lacked FINANCIAL support and a good TRANSPORTATION network. Furthermore, the Confederate government, led by JEFFERSON DAVIS, met with opposition when calling for a military draft or attempting to collect for the army. In the South, the Northern blockade of southern ports led to FOOD SHORTAGES. INFLATION soared. As in the North, women took over the work on the farms. On the PLANTATIONS, they supervised the slaves. They also worked as government clerks and teachers.

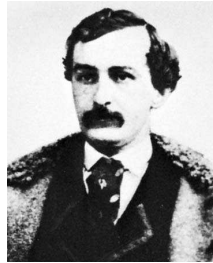
By the end of the Civil War, the South was devastated. The war left a legacy of bitterness and new problems. The dead on both sides included Lincoln himself, assassinated within days of the war's end by a Confederate sympathizer named JOHN WILKES BOOTH. Andrew Johnson becomes President.



<http://www.historyplace.com/specials/calendar/docs-pis/clara-barton.jpg>



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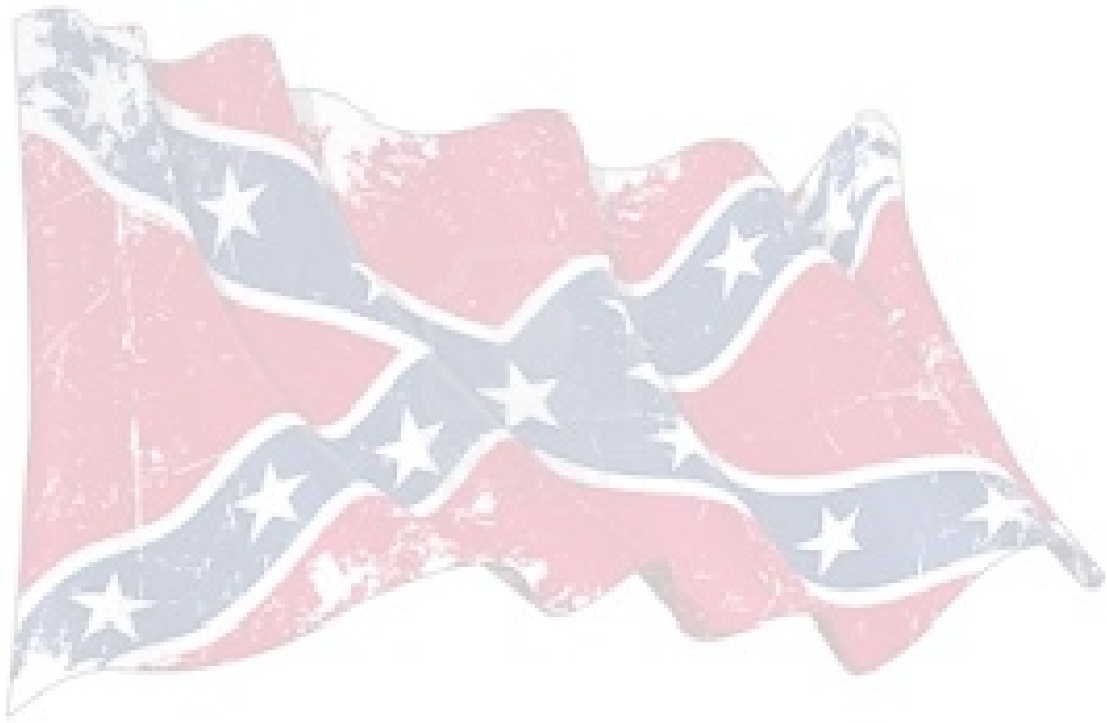
<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic-art/73713/23100/John-Wilkes-Booth>

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and cut on vital supplies.





*Sherman's March to the Sea*: led by William T. (Tecumseh) Sherman, the northern army led a campaign of destruction eastward from Tennessee to the Georgia coast, then north to the Carolinas. For the 1st time in history, **CIVILIAN PROPERTY WAS DELIBERATELY DESTROYED AS AN ACT OF POLICY.**

*"War is Hell"* said Sherman.

Episode 8 - 5:47 total war



# Homework - None

**Welcome back!**

Today: Civil War prison camps

Homework - Make sure  
homework packet is complete  
Test is Wednesday

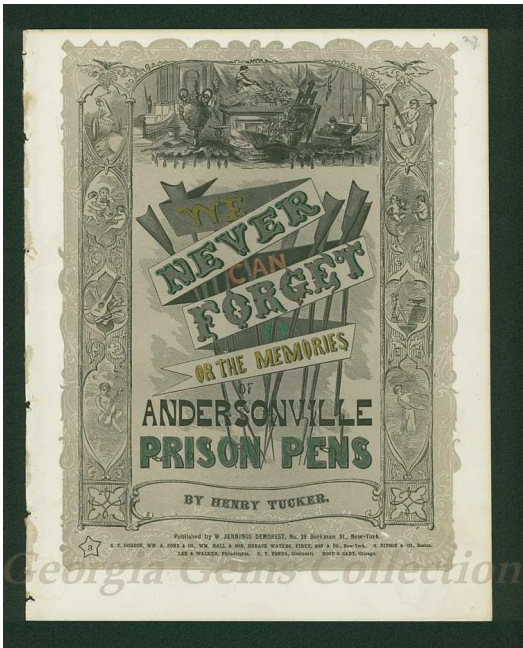
ANDERSONVILLE, GA

Ep. 7  
50:40

3:59  
Prison  
Camps

Elmira Prison Camp  
1:28

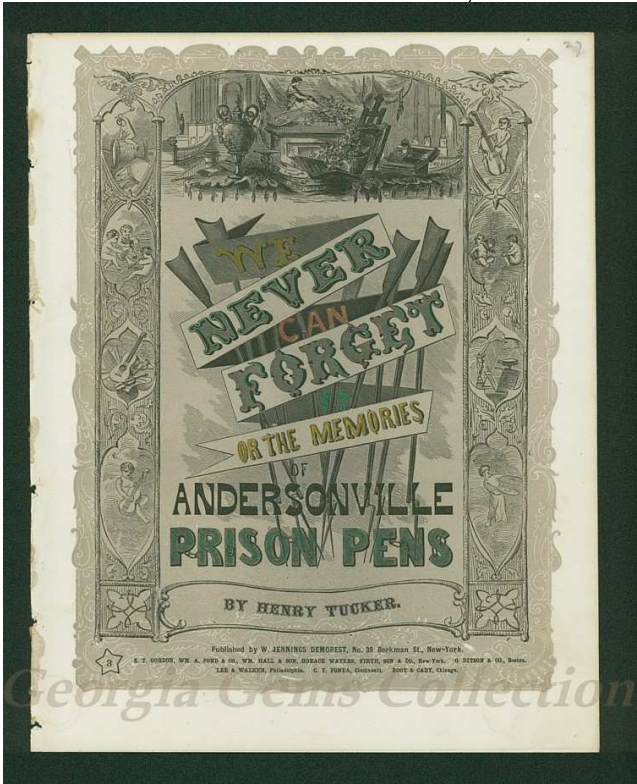
Youtube



ANDERSONVILLE, GA

Ep. 7  
21:26 remaining

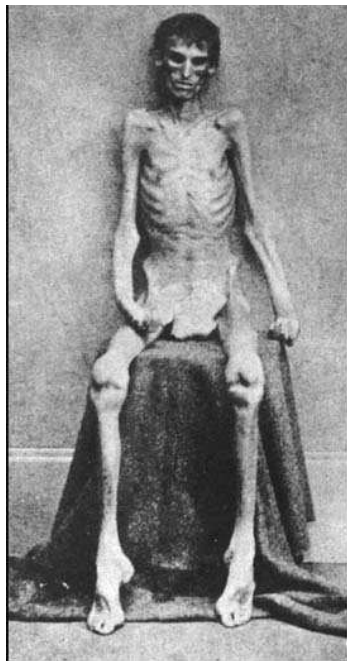
3:59  
Prison  
Camps



## Civil War days 6-end.notebook



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## Civil War days 6-end.notebook



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15



[http://www.shriverhouse.org/Andersonville\\_camp.JPG](http://www.shriverhouse.org/Andersonville_camp.JPG)

16

The 16½ acre stockade was constructed to house 6,000 Union prisoners. The number of prisoners grew to over 25,000 by June, 1864. Conditions worsened daily. Prisoners were dying of diarrhea, dysentery, scurvy, and pneumonia. During the 14 months the camp operated, over 45,000 Union prisoners passed through the gates - 12,914 never left alive. They were buried in shallow graves, shoulder to shoulder.

[http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.shriverhouse.org/Andersonville\\_camp.JPG&imgrefurl=http://www.shriverhouse.org/andersonville\\_visit.htm&usq=\\_MazTaKpW8tC0fWtjXwiMH8U31ZY=&b=235&w=454&sz=66&hl=en&start=21&um=1&tbnid=PSuQC1quMNzGUM:&tbnh=66&tbnw=128&prev=/images%3Fq%3DAndersonville%26start%3D20%26ndsp%3D20%26um%3D1%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DN](http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.shriverhouse.org/Andersonville_camp.JPG&imgrefurl=http://www.shriverhouse.org/andersonville_visit.htm&usq=_MazTaKpW8tC0fWtjXwiMH8U31ZY=&b=235&w=454&sz=66&hl=en&start=21&um=1&tbnid=PSuQC1quMNzGUM:&tbnh=66&tbnw=128&prev=/images%3Fq%3DAndersonville%26start%3D20%26ndsp%3D20%26um%3D1%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DN)



## Civil War days 6-end.notebook



ELMIRA PRISON

The U.S. War Department learned about empty barracks in Elmira, New York and immediately sent men to surround the camp with a stockade fence; this came to be known as Elmira Prison. Almost thirteen thousand men were housed in barracks and tents.

Prisoners' diets lacked vegetables and the majority of men had scurvy.

Almost three thousand men died here, mostly due to sickness. Ten prisoners did escape this prison by digging a tunnel for two months that was sixty six feet long.

### Results of the Civil War

1. Casualties
  - 360,000 Union soldiers died
  - 258,000 Southern soldiers died
  - Thousands permanently disabled
2. The war left a legacy of bitterness and resentment
3. The South was physically ruined by the war
  - Lands devastated
  - Railroads demolished
  - Cities ravaged & burned
  - Southern economy destroyed
    - i. War kept cotton from northern and European markets
    - ii. Southern wealth was exhausted on the war
    - iii. Slaves were freed with no payment
4. Growth of the "Solid South"
5. Rise of sharecropping
6. Rise of "Jim Crow" system
7. Stimulated the growth of industry in the North
8. Millions of dollars wasted

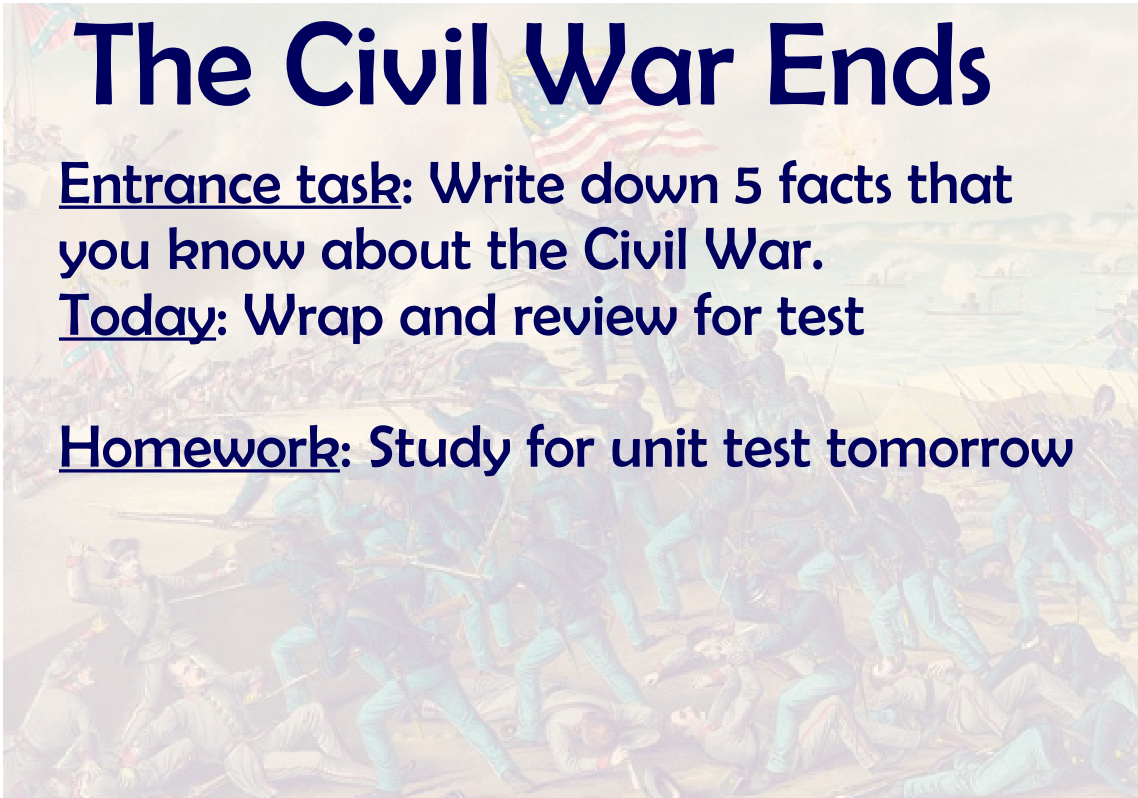
Homework: Test Wednesday

# The Civil War Ends

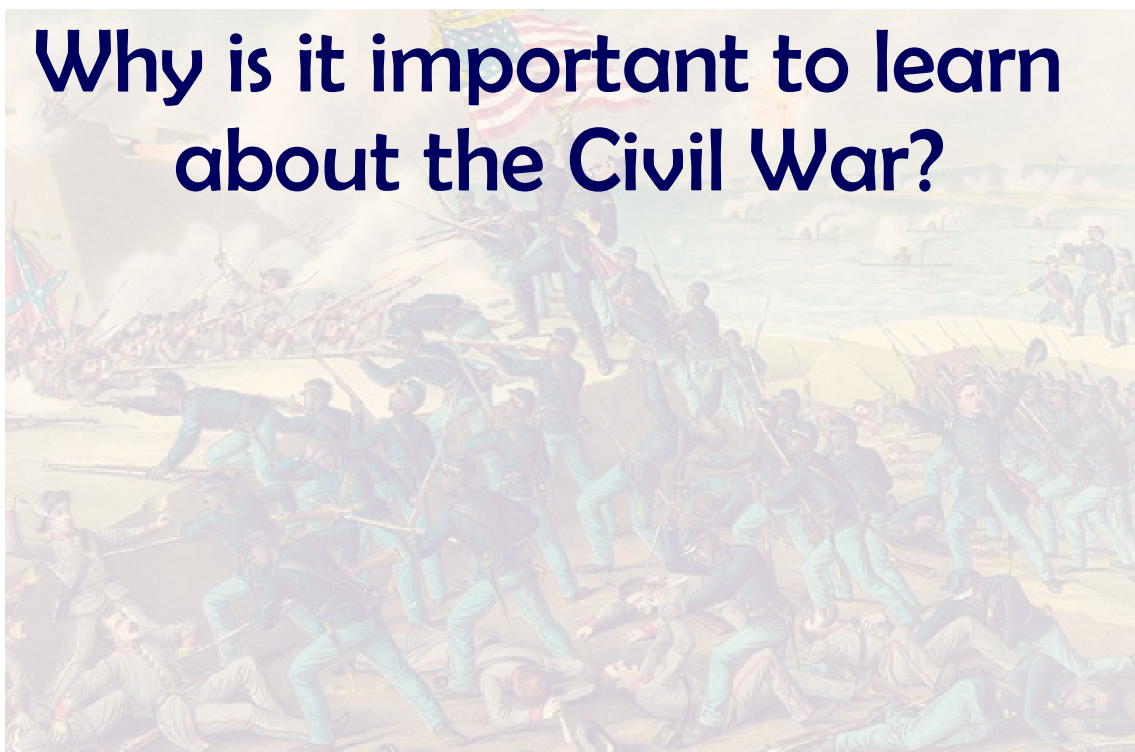
Entrance task: Write down 5 facts that you know about the Civil War.

Today: Wrap and review for test

Homework: Study for unit test tomorrow

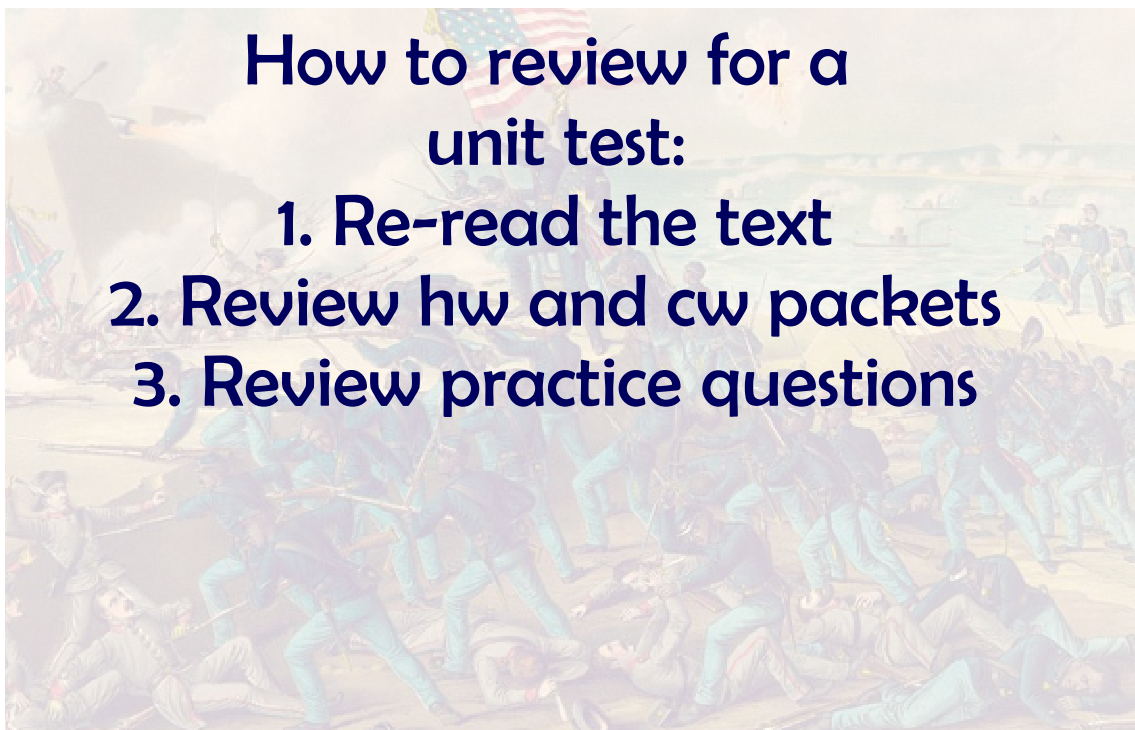


# Why is it important to learn about the Civil War?



## How to review for a unit test:

1. Re-read the text
2. Review hw and cw packets
3. Review practice questions



# Homework - Review for test Homework packet due tomorrow

